

Save the Wrappers from "Red Ball" Oranges and Lemons

Those juicy, seedless, tree-ripened "Red Ball" oranges that you enjoy for breakfast, or make into tempting dessert for dinner—each is wrapped in a paper wrapper bearing the trademark "Red Ball."

Cut the Trademark

from the wrapper around each "Red Ball" orange and lemon. Send the trademarks to us. We give magnificent premiums of Rogers Guaranteed A-1 Standard silverware. 27 different kinds of splendid premiums. All our exclusive design.

This Orange Spoon Is One of the "Red Ball" Premiums

Send for this premium. Examine quality and design. Nothing handsomer anywhere. For this spoon, send us 12 "Red Ball" orange or lemon wrappers, and six 2-cent stamps. "Sunset" orange and lemon wrappers count same as "Red Ball" wrappers.

"Red Ball" oranges are cheap by the dozen—cheaper by the half-box or box. Keep for weeks.

"Red Ball" lemons are mostly seedless. They are juicier and go farther than others.

Your dealer has "Red Ball" oranges and lemons.

Send your name and full address for free premium circular and Premium Club Plan. Address all orders for premiums and all correspondence to:



NEW YORK FASHION. By Maudie Hall.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Some remarkable gowns have made their appearance during the week. Not content with the clinging lines of the models that have prevailed for the past few months, the leading dressmakers have accentuated the tightness by introducing "the back" frocks that are startling, to say the least. Upon close examination, however, the most seasoned conservative could not object to the new fashion, because there is nothing immodest about it.

A stunning design in retorts—which is the most fashionable material to be found in the shops just now—exhibits the tie-back. This is a narrow saucy-like piece of fabric which is usually hidden under the tunic puff. It lies in a bow and the ends show beneath the tunic at the back. This pulls the fullness of the foundation skirt to the back, which is just opposite to the plating now in vogue. Almost the whole of the upper part of the blouse is made in the same shade of chiffon posed over white chiffon. The full tunic is gathered top and bottom and is on caspian blue. A loosely wide double bat plaited ruche follows the edge of the tunic; the edges of it are not hemmed, but plaited edged. A deep lace full falls from the short sleeves, a wired Medici collar of lace outlines the neck.

Some very elegant frocks for afternoon and evening wear are creation

in black satin combined with white lace and muslin. In most instances the linen is hemstitched and seldom is it edged with lace, even though it be ever so fine. There is a severity about this idea that is typically French. Yet it has caught on remarkably well to popular favor.

In evening ensembles fur and lace are still used together very extensively. Jewel-like stones sparkle amidst the lace, waists are encircled in gold bolts and corsages glittering with spangles and stones of all colors. The bell bows have their draperies caught by motifs of the same style, and the gowns themselves come with pearls and cyphers of gold and silver.

Dresses for daytime boast much simplicity, one-piece effects being all the rage. Tailored suits are also in great demand and the use of the tailor suit always calls for something original in the way of a separate waist.

A street dress of dark blue serge, designed for spring wear, has a bodice made to simulate a cape. This is fastened on each side with wooden buttons.

An effective detail of some lace blouses is the wide ruche of moire ribbon. Cerulean-blue moire is pleated and arranged to form a Medici collar on a model of shadow lace. The brilliant colors of musqueline de soie appear as blouses of net. One of them, yellow, bordered with brown fur, contributes a chic touch to a robe of emerald blue.

The coat with the flaring hem, which has the sanction of great artists like Prentiss, Cheron, Driscoll, Poiret and Paquin, has been fairly well named and with names like these as sponsors and naturally supposed that not only the coats but the dresses will be influenced by this style. As yet the skirts appear as tight or narrow at the waist as ever, whereas, in reality, there is considerably more material used in their construction, but by skilful draping and clever cuts the wearer can manage to "step out" more than a few inches. The skirts continue full just below the knee, but as yet there has not appeared a skirt which even suggests fullness at the feet. It remains to be seen just how the unaccustomed coat will effect the silhouette of the fashionable figure.

The hair continues to be outrageous affairs in height and trimming. Tilted at an angle of forty-five degrees, showing the forehead and tresses on the right side, it is pulled down to the ear on the left side. The most popular ornament is a single ostrich feather of great height. The bon ton alights have made these single ostrich feathers quite the fad. Carter has exploited handsome feathers for some time.

LAKE VESSEL OWNERS MEET. DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 22.—Hundreds of vessel owners, captains and other marine men gathered in this city today for the annual meeting of the Lake Carriers' Association. The meeting held its sessions at the Hotel Cadillac. The most of the visitors will remain over tomorrow for the annual meeting of the Great Lakes Protective Association.

ANNIVERSARY OF "RED SUNDAY." ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.—The St. Petersburg authorities adopted extraordinary precautions to prevent disturbances today, this being the anniversary of "Red Sunday," when Father Gapon led a demonstration of the people before the Winter Palace and many were killed by the troops. Because of the many recent signs of discontent on the part of the masses, the prefect of police kept the reserves under arms the whole day and strong military patrols were kept in all sections of the city to prevent disorderly demonstrations.

You can place an investment on the ground floor at Harbor City now and buy two lots at acreage prices. If you invest in any of the other towns, you must pay somebody the same price now that people will be paying you in the future, if you invest in Harbor City, now.

R. H. Byer, Gen. Agent

124 Chaparral Street.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY IS TO EXHIBIT AT SAN DIEGO

Practical Demonstrations of Oil Manufacture and Their Uses Will Be Feature.

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The exhibit plan of the San Diego Exposition, calling for exhibits of processes and demonstrations of usage, rather than exhibits of finished products in cases, bottles and jars, strongly appealed to the Standard Oil Company's officials as it gave the company a large industrial and commercial concern, and the proposal to add to their exhibit of processes of manufacture demonstrations of the use to which their products are put was what finally induced them to break their rule and make an exhibit at San Diego.

Together with the exhibit the Standard Oil Company is preparing to make at the San Diego Exposition, the Motor Transportation Exhibit, in a building exclusively for this purpose, attracting attention from manufacturers of automobiles, motor trucks, and all other classes of motor-driven vehicles all over the world.

Storms like pinwheels do not originate in the United States. They come to us from the Philippines, Japan, Siberia, Alaska, Canada or the Gulf of Mexico. The Weather Bureau gets cable telegraphic or wireless notice of a foreign storm station after station or vessel after vessel reports the storm's arrival in the neighborhood, so that the general direction and rate of progress can be determined very early. In fact, the arrival of some storms can be foretold ten days in advance.

The forecasters watch for the return of low barometer which is the storm center around which the winds blow. This whirl or eddy moves bodily forward with the general eastward drift of about 650 miles a day in our latitudes. As the lines of equal pressure converge toward the low center crowd closer together the winds attending the storm increase in force. The forecaster determines the direction of movement of the storm and its velocity.

When weather disturbances are reported the forecasters know how far they have gone, how long it takes them to reach our Pacific Coast, and therefore long after they will reach the Atlantic Coast. For example, if a storm coming from Siberia drifts eastward around the North Pole and approaches Alaska, it would appear to Washington and Oregon as about three days should go to the Great Lakes in seven or eight days.

Unexpected conditions may delay storms or divert them from the general track just as a refrigerator or mass of clouds off its schedule or be stopped by accident on a wrong road. Most of these storms depict themselves by running into regions of high pressure, which are of greater magnitude and extent than the storm itself. Some of them, however, travel completely around the world.

To keep tab on cold waves that come from the United States from Canada and Russia, the Weather Bureau sends the Canadian Weather reports. England sends reports from Ireland, the British Islands and Central Europe, and daily reports come from St. Petersburg on the conditions in Russia and Siberia.

The same badminton system used in tracking the track of a storm is applied in determining the arrival of floods.

Flood forecasts are made in much the same way. Information as to the amount of rainfall at the head waters of streams that cause floods are contained in telegraphic reports sent by local observers. As this rain reaches the main channel, the height of the water in the channel is determined by successive gauging stations. These records establish how much a single day of 20 feet at Dubuque, Iowa, will produce at Davenport, another station 50 miles down the Mississippi. This plan is followed all the way down the river, and at each point full allowance is made for the effects of water from tributaries and from additional and rainfall. As a result of these observations in the recent flood, the people of Cairo had warning a week or ten days in advance. The Burlington district can be given only 12 to 24 hours notice because a flood is upon them within 24 hours after a heavy rain storm.

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HOW THE WEATHER BUREAU FORECASTS STORMS-FLOODS

Many People Believe Something Mysterious and Occult About the Work—Scientific Matter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Many people have the idea that there is something mysterious and occult about the work of the Weather Bureau in forecasting the coming of storms, frosts and floods. Not a few think that the forecasters cannot necessarily get their data by reading the planets, the stars and the moon. As a matter of fact the forecaster of the Bureau foresees the coming of disturbances in a businesslike way, very similar to that in which a man who has ordered a shipment of goods would estimate the date of its arrival.

Suppose a business man had ordered a carload of pineapples from the Hawaiian Islands. He would know the average time it would take the steamer to make the trip to the Pacific port, the average time for unloading and loading into refrigerators, and the average number of days to allow these cars for their trip across the continent in New York. His estimate, however, would be subject to error because the steamer might be delayed by fog, or the cars might meet with an accident.

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The forecasters watch for the return of low barometer which is the storm center around which the winds blow. This whirl or eddy moves bodily forward with the general eastward drift of about 650 miles a day in our latitudes. As the lines of equal pressure converge toward the low center crowd closer together the winds attending the storm increase in force. The forecaster determines the direction of movement of the storm and its velocity.

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